

up your Counsellis and Advises in the Treasury of his Hart."¹

Travel was considered necessary for the proper training of a gentleman of either century. "The young gentleman who was ambitious of playing a part in state affairs needed to collect such information as a sojourn in the various capitals, often with the English ambassador's train, could give, and such poise and ease of manners as home-keeping youths would not obtain One point, however, was well agreed upon: the better informed a man was when he went on his travels, the more information he could bring home with him. To insure that proper use be made of his opportunities, a tutor was recommended. Provided with a wise tutor, plenty of funds and introductions to prominent men, foreigners and Englishmen abroad, the young gentleman of serious intent and corresponding ability could expect to return to England from a two or three years' study abroad, a far wiser and better bred man than when he left."² Sidney wrote to his brother, "For hard sure it is to know England, without you know it by comparing it with some other country; no more than a man can know the swiftness of his horse without seeing him well matched."³ Roger Ascham warned against the evils of travel thus, "Therefore, if wise men will needs send their sons into Italy, let them do it wisely, under the keep and guard of him who by his wisdom and honesty, by his example and authority, may be able to keep them safe and sound, in the fear of God, in

1. Doctrine of English Gentleman, p 127. Letters of Essex to Burghley, 1576, quoted by Furniwall, The Babes Book. Forewards, p XV.

2. Doctrine of English Gentleman, p 145.

3. op. cit., p 143.